LIBRARY

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF SEDGEFIELD.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING
31st DECEMBER, 1952.

FERRYHILL:

Printed by A. Blamire & Son, Electric Printing Works.



THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF SEDGEFIELD.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING
31st DECEMBER, 1952.

FERRYHILL:

Printed by A. Blamire & Son, Electric Printing Works.

1953.

Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2018 with funding from Wellcome Library

SEDGEFIELD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Council Offices,
Sedgefield,
Stockton-on-Tees.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you the 75th Annual Report upon the health and sanitary circumstances of your district for the year ending 31st December, 1952.

In this letter I will give a brief summary of the main items of interest contained in the report making comment where necessary.

VITAL STATISTICS

The rates given under this heading—birth, general death, infantile mortality and maternal mortality rates allow comparisons to be made between the health of your district during the year in question, the health during previous years and the health of the country as a whole.

Birth Rate

Whereas the rate for England and Wales showed a decline there was an increase in the Sedgefield rate. In 1951 the number of live births was 567. In 1952 the figure was 614.

The number of still births showed a welcome decline from 25 in 1951 to 16 in 1952.

Infantile Mortality

There was an increase of 1 in the actual number of infant deaths as compared with the previous year—from 20 deaths in 1951 to 21 in 1952—but the rate per 1,000 live births decreased slightly from 35.27 to 34.2.

12 of the 21 deaths occurred in the first month of life.

General Death Rate

As will be seen in the table on page \P the general death rate remained slightly below that of the country generally and has also decreased from the rate for 1951.

Diseases of the cardio vascular system continued to be the main cause of death and accounted for 201 out of the 376 deaths (53.5%).

Diseases of the Cardio Vascular System may be subdivided as follows:—

Vascular lesions of the nervous system 9.8% of total deaths. Coronary disease, angina ... 11.4% ,, ,, ,, Hypertension with heart disease ... 3.5% ,, ,, ,, Other circulatory disease ... 23.1% ,, ,, ,, ...

Malignant disease accounted for 41 deaths—a decrease from the figure of 66 for the previous year and also a decrease in the proportion of total deaths due to this cause—15.7% in 1951, 10.9% in 1952.

Maternal Mortality

2 deaths were recorded during the year as compared with none in 1951 and 1 in 1950.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Details of the notifications will be seen in the table on page // .

The increase in the number of notifications as compared with 1951 was largely due to the increased incidence of Measles (432 cases as against 136 the previous year).

Poliomyelitis

3 cases of paralytic and 1 case of non-paralytic polioinyelitis were confirmed during the year. All were of a mild type.

Enteric Fever

1 case of Para-typhoid was confirmed during the year due to a curious Para B Strain of Salmonella. This case was one of several which occurred simultaneously in widely scattered parts of Britain and in spite of co-operation from the Central Public Health Laboratory it was impossible to establish any connection with other cases or to discover the source of infection.

Food Poisoning

3 individual cases were notified, 2 of which were confirmed by the isolation of Salmonella Typhi murium. In spite of investigation the source of infection was not found. These cases were followed up until negative results were obtained.

Sonne Dysentery

2 cases were confirmed as against 5 in 1951 and 20 in 1950.

Diphtheria

During the year 2 cases of diphtheria occurred. Whilst it is gratifying to note that the incidence of diphtheria remains low it must once again be emphasised that the maintenance of this low incidence is conditional upon the existance of an adequate level of immunisation. Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the absolute necessity of all children being immunised before the age of one and re-immunised on entering school.

There is a danger that parents having heard very little in recent years of the disease may fail to realise that diphtheria still is a deadly threat to their children and that immunisation is just as vital at the moment as it ever has been.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

This part of the report has been prepared by your Sanitary Inspectors, Mr. Clough, Mr. Curry and Mr. Self.

Water Supplies

It will be noted in the section of the report dealing with water supplies that 101 samples were taken and sent for bacteriological examination.

22 were class 1, 27 were class 2, 23 were class 3, and 28 were class 4.

The large number of samples with high bacterial counts and the persistence of these bad results gave rise to considerable anxiety and is still a source of anxiety. It was necessary that the public be warned and press notices were issued advising the public to boil all water. At the same time the Durham County Water Board gave assurances that chlorination would be increased. The Ministry of Health and the County Medical Officer were kept fully informed of the position, which was, and is, far from satisfactory.

Housing

The allocation of new houses to families residing in houses only fit for demolition is being satisfactorily dealt with at Cornforth and a further stepping up of this would enable redevelopment of the Market Square site to be completed and the very desirable elimination of Moor Street accomplished.

Special reference was made in the 1950 report to the unsatisfactory position at Trimdon Colliery, where houses classified as unfit for human habitation in 1939 were still occupied. Some progress has been made towards the final clearance of this site but the rate of progress has not been satisfactory.

In conclusion may I thank the Council for their help and consideration throughout the year. I also wish to thank the Sanitary Inspectors and other Council officials for their co-operation and willing assistance at all times.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

M. W. RODGERS,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Officers and Staff of the Local Authority.

Medical Officer of Health, (Part-Time):-

M. W. RODGERS, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector:-

R. CLOUGH, M.R. San. I., M.S.I.A.,

Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

Sanitary Inspectors:-

E. CURRY, M.R. San. I., M.S.I.A.,

Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

G. S. SELF, M.R. San.I., M.S.IA., M.R.I.P.H.H.,

Certified Meat and Food Inspector.,

Assistants to Sanitary Inspectors:-

W. KENNEDY.

T. O. CRISP.

Shorthand Typist:-

Miss D. WILLIAMS.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area 39,005 acres.

Population (excluding patients in the Mental Hospital not residents of this Area), 34,095.

Gross Population, 35,980.

No. of inhabited houses 9,941.

Rateable Value £133,416.

Sum represented by a penny rate £484 14s. 3d.

Main Industries and Employment.

Your district is covered by Employment Exchanges situated at Spennymoor, Sedgefield, and Wingate.

Spennymoor.

The principal industries within the area of Sedgefield R.D.C. covered by this office are coal mining, stone quarrying and dress and gown manufacturing.

Employment in the coal mining industry was good and no industrial disputes occurred. Redundancy of workmen arose at one colliery and this was mainly disposed of by transferring the workmen to contiguous collieries.

In the stone quarrying industry employment continued good, and the firms concerned are willing to engage skilled or unskilled workmen suitable for this kind of work.

An increasing number of women workers are being employed in dress and gown manufacturing, and there is a notable shortage of experienced machinists which is common to all sections of the clothing industry.

The number of unemployed remained small in comparison with the population.

Sedgefield.

The main industries carried on within the Sedgefield area are coal mining, agriculture, medical services, building and civil engineering, and coke ovens and bye-products.

Unemployment remained very low throughout the area.

Wingate.

As in Sedgefield the chief industries covered by this office are coal mining, coke ovens and by-products, agriculture and public transport services.

Once more the unemployment in the area remained low.

VITA	AL STATIST	ICS.		
Births—Live births. Legitimate Illegitimate	Male. 331 10	Female. 268 5	Total. 599 15	
Live Birth rate per 1,000 o				•
Still births. Legitimate Illegitimate	<i>Male</i> . 9 –	Female. 7 –	Total. 16	
Still births per 1,000 of the	9 e population	7	16	
Total births (live and still) Total birth rate per 1,000 to Still birth rate per 1,000 to	of the popula			
Infantile Mortality. Deaths of infants unde	er 1 year : Legitimate Illegitimate	<i>Male</i> . 10 –	Female. 11 –	Total. 21 -
Infantile Mortality Rate. Death rate of all infants u Death rate of legitimate in Live births: 35.05. Death rate of illegitimate illegitimate live births	fants under 1 infants unde	year per 1	,000 Legit	
Analysis of Causes of dea (Neo-natal death	ath in two age-			onth
Neo-natal Deaths.		oup one m	onth to one	~
$rac{1}{2}$ nd ,,	9 1s 1 2n	t month		$rac{2}{2}$
3rd	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{21}{3}$ r	d ″	0 0 0	1
4th ,,	- 4t		• • •	3
,,	5t			Anne
Total	12 6t	, ,	♥ ♦ 6	-
	7t	, ,	Ø a e	_
	8t 9t	"	• • •	
	10t	h "	e el u	1
	11t	7.7	** * *	
Causes:	Causes:		Tota	1 9
Congenital Malformation Prematurity Atelectasis Asphyxia Neonatorum Gastro-enteritis Accident	5 M 2 Co 2 M 1 Ac 1	concho Pn easles ongenital eningitis cute Respi infectio conchitis ccident	Malforma	3 1 tion 1 1 1

Total

12

Total

9

Deaths.

 Total.
 Male.
 Female.

 376
 206
 170

Death rate per 1,000 of estimated population: 11.03

Maternal Deaths.

Death Rate per 1,000 total births: 3.17

Causes of Death.	Males.	Females.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	5	2
" non-respiratory	1	2
Syphilitic disease	-	-
Diphtheria	_	-
Whooping Cough	_	_
Meningococcal infection		1
Acute poliomyelitis	_	
Measles	-	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	5	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	5
" " lungs, bronchus	2	_
", " breast …	-	2
" uterus	-	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	15	10
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	
Diabetes	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	17	20
Coronary disease angina	$\frac{24}{}$	19
Hypertension with heart disease	7	6
Other heart disease	39	48
Other circulatory disease	12	9
Influenza	2	2
Pneumonia	5	7
Bronchitis	14	7
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	1
Ulcer stomach and duodenum	. 5	_
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	3
Nephritis and nephrosis		-
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	_
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	4 	2
Congenital malformation,	0.4	2
Other defined and illdefined diseases	24	11
Motor Vehicle accidents	1	$\frac{2}{4}$
All other accidents	8	4
Suicide	3	1
Homicide and operations of war	_	_
ALL CAUSES	206	170

Age Groups of Deaths.

Age Groups	Und. 1	1-5	6-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81-90	Over 90
Deaths	 21	4	0	6	5	15	23	50	81	117	52	2

Malignant Neoplasms.

The following table gives deaths from Malignant Neoplasms in age groups and localisation.

	Ages in years.								Totals.		
1-2	25	26-	-45	46-	-65	66-	-75	76&	over		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
_	_	_	_	4	5	2	_	-	_	6	5
-	_	_	_	2	-	_	-	-	_	2	- 1
_	_	_	-	-	2	_	_	_	_	_	2
_	-	_	_	_	1	_		_	_	-	1
_	_	1	_	3	1	2	1	1	_	7	2
_	-	-	1	3	5	4	2	1	_	8	8
											ĺ
]
-	-	1	1	12	14	8	3	2	-	23	18
			M F M 1 1	M F M F 1 1	M F M F M 4 2 1 1 3	M F M F M F 4 5 2 1 1 3 1 1 3 5	M F M F M F M F M A 5 2 A 5 A 5 A 5 A 6 A 6 A 6 A 6 A 6 A 6 A 6	M F M F M F M F A 5 2 2 1 1 3 5 4 2	M F M F M F M F M F M 2	M F M F M F M F M F M F A 5 2	M F M F M F M F M F M F M F M F M F M F

Table of Birth and Death rates for the past 20 years (1933-1952) as compared with Rates for England and Wales.

Year.	General De	eath Rate.		ntile ty Rate.	Total Bi	rth Rate.
	Sedgefield	England and Wales	Sedgefield	England and Wales	Sedgefield	England and Wales
1933	11.3	12.3	86.5	64	16.8	15.02
1934	11.3	11.8	88.8	59	15.5	15.42
1935	11.7	12.1	70	57	18.55	15.32
1936	10.9	12.1	77	59	18.4	15.41
1937	12.2	12.4	74	58	18.15	15.50
1938	11.41	11.6	73	53	17.84	15.70
1939	11.33	12.1	65	50	17.38	15.59
1940	13.83	14.3	50.81	55	17.74	15.15
1941	10.78	12.9	73	59	17.80	15.70
1942	9.71	11.6	71.80	49	19.44	16.34
1943	10.53	12.1	65.30	49	18.45	17.01
1944	10.73	11.6	48.74	46	21.61	18.11
1945	9.96	11.4	58.29	46	20.56	16.56
1946	10.65	11.5	45.80	43	20.59	19.63
1947	10.33	12.0	37.70	41	20.54	21.00
1948	10.25	10.8	47.69	34	18.20	18.32
1949	10.68	11.7	63.04	32	17.41	17.09
1950	11.26	11.6	33.51	29.8	16.91	16.17
1951	12.28	12.5	35.27	29.6	17.31	15.86
1952	11.03	11.3	34.2	27.6	18.48	15.3
1952	11.03	11.3	34.2		27.6	27.6 18.48

Birth Rates, Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case Rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1952.

year 1952.							
		England and Wales	Sedgefield Rural District				
		(Rates per 1,00	00 population)				
Births:—	1						
Live		15.3	18.01				
Still	10)	0.35	0.47				
Deaths:—	(a)	22.6	25.4				
All causes	• • •	11.3	11.03				
Typhoid and Paratyphoid		0.00					
Whooping Cough		0.00					
notes a November 1 and 1	• • •	0.00					
*	• • •		0.20				
Tuberculosis	• • •	0.24	0.29				
Influenza	• • •	0.04	0.12				
Acute Poliomyelitis including							
Polioencephalitis		0.01					
Pneumonia	• • •	0.47	0.35				
Notifications:— (corrected)							
Typhoid Fever							
Paratyphoid	• • •	0.02	0.029				
Meningococcal infection		0.03	0.029				
0 1 1 7	• • •	1.53	3.14				
and the second s	• • •						
Whooping Cough	• • •	2.61	1.2				
Diphtheria		0.01	0.058				
Erysipelas	• • •	0.14	0.176				
Smallpox		-	Name of the last o				
Measles		8.86	12.78				
Pneumonia		0.72	0.41				
Acute Poliomyelitis including							
Polioencephalitis.							
Paralytic		0.06	0.088				
Non-paralytic	• • •	0.03	0.029				
7	• • •	0.13	0.058				
Food poisoning	• • •	0.10	0.050				
the attention	(Rates per 1,000 Live Births)						
Deaths. All causes under one year of age	:	27.6	34.2				
Enteritis and Diarrhoea	• • •	27.0	04.4				
under two years of age	• • •	1.1	1.63				
		(Rates per 1,00	O Total Births) and Still)				
Maternal Mortality:-							
Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth							
and the puerperium		0.09					
Abortion with toxaemia		0.02	-				
Other toxaemias of pregnancy and	• • •	0.02					
		0.21	1.59				
		0.21	1.33				
Haemorrhage of pregnancy and	- 50	0.00					
childbirth		0.09					
Abortion without mention of							
sepsis or toxaemia.		0.04					
Abortion with Sepsis		0.07	-				
Other complications of pregnancy							
childbirth and the puerperium	m	0.20	1.59				
1 1 1							
() 1 000 () 1 (1'	1	11\ 1					

⁽a) per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.

Table of cases as notified in the whole district set out in age groups.

Home	21 11 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 429 40	513
Hos- pital cases	86 281 1411 181	126
65 and over		_
45-64		10
25-44	-0170-000	22
15-24	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	19
10-14	13	25
5–9	56 3 1 1 1 173 18	255
3-4	26 1 1 2 129 129	171
1-2	8	hand hand
Under	1881	19
At all ages	114 6 14 13 13 6 1 1 13 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	639
		•
Disease.	Scarlet Fever Diphtheria Pruemonia Dysentery Erysipelas Food Poisoning Poliomyelitis Paralytic Non-Paralytic Non-Paralytic Measles Whooping Cough	TOTALS

There were 639 cases notified as against 332 in the previous year.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.

Table of cases after correction in the whole district set out in age groups.

Disease.	₩	At all ages	Under 1	1-2	3-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Hos- pital cases	Home cases
Scarlet Fever		107		7	25	51	13	10	-			98	21
Diphtheria	•	23	1	1	1	-			_		1	7	
Priemonia	•	14		1		_	1		ĬĢ.	က	20		14
Dysentery	:	2		1	_			1	_			-	
Puerperal Pyrexia	•	13		1	1	1		S	∞	1	1	13	[
Erysipelas	•	9	-	1			1		61	က		_	Ð
Paratyphoid B	:	_	1	1						_	1	1	-
Food Poisoning	•	7	1		_	_					1		_
Poliomyelitis Paralytic	•	က		1	22	_					1	ಣ	1
Non-Paralytic	:	_	1		1	-				1	1		
Cerebro-Spinal Meningtis	•	_		_						1		_	
Measles	:	436	18	92	130	9/1	11	က	က	က		7	429
Whooping Cough	•	41	-	10	ा	8						-	40
			1					(,	C F		k r	
TOTALS	<u>.</u>	659	61	011	171	250	24	∞	77	10	9	117	215
	-		-										

During 1952. 6 cases were notified, two confirmed, as against 3 notified, none confirmed in 1951. Diphtheria.

SCARLET FEVER.

107 Positive Cases of Scarlet Fever were notified in 1952 as against 93 in 1951.

Location	All	Under	1–2	3–4	5–9	10–14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over
Bishop Middleham	1		_		1		_			
Chilton Buildings & Windlestone	11			1	5	4	1			
Aycliffe School	2		1				1			
Cornforth	21		1	8	10	1	1			_
Ferryhill Village Dean Bk., & Broom	26		-	2	17	3	4			
Ferryhill Station Chilton Lane	7		_	2	3	1		1		
Fishburn	8		2	1	3	2			_	
Mainsforth .	1				1					
Sedgefield	7		1	2	2		2			
Trimdons	20		2	8	7	2	1			
Mordon	1			1						
Woodham (exclud. (Aycliffe School)	2		_		2		-			-
Totals	107		7	25	51	13	10	1		

Cases of Infectious Diseases admitted to Isolation Hospitals during 1952.

Diseas	e		Suspected.	Confirmed.
Scarlet Fever		• • •	93	86
Diphtheria		• • •	6	2
Dysentery			2	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	• • •		13	13
Erysipelas			1	1
Food Poisoning			1	1
Poliomyelitis, Par	ralytic		3	3
	n-Paralytic		1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Me	eningitis	• • •	1	1
Measles	* * *		3	7
Whooping Cough	• • •		1	1
	TOTALS		125	117

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS — 1952.

Sputum.	Tubercle Positive.	. 17
Sput	No. of Specimens.	70
	Other organisms positive	1
	Food Poisoning positive.	4
Faeces.	Dysentery positive.	_
	Enteric positive.	4
	No. of Specimens.	46

Swabs, (Throat and Nasal, etc.)

Other organisms positive.	9
emolytic Strep Vincent's Spirochaetes Other organisms positive.	1
Haemolytic Strep positive.	111
Diphtheria pos. Virulence.	
No. of Specimens	44

MISCELLANEOUS.	Organisms positive	-
MISCELL	No. of specimens.	
LOOD.	Enteric Positive.	,
BLO	No. of Specimens.	8

New cases and Mortality during 1952.

		New	Cases.			Dea	iths.	
Age Periods	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year		1						
1-5	 Y809		1	2				1
6-10	 1	_		2		_		
11—15	 1		1				, 1	
16—20	 2	3	1					
21-25	 1	3			1			_
26—35	 5	3						
36—45	 1	2	-	1		1		1
4655	 	2			2	1		
56—65	 1	1		1				
66 and over	 				2			W —
Age unknown	 	1					· · ·	**************************************
	12	16	3	6	5	2	1	2
	2	8	9		7 3			
	37				1 ()		

Of the above new cases 6 respiratory cases and 1 non-respiratory case were notified from the Winterton Hospital.

The deaths do not include those in the Winterton Hospital

which are transferable to localities outside this district

The total number of new cases of the pulmonary form of the disease notified from the area, excluding the Mental Hospital was 22. This was an increase of 2 on the figure for 1951 which was 20.

New notifications of the non-pulmonary form of the disease notified from the area, again excluding the Mental Hospital,

numbered 8 This is the same as that for 1951.

Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis remained the same in 1952 as in 1951, but in the non-pulmonary form of the disease the number increased from 2 in 1951 to 3 in the year under review.

Tuberculosis Mortality Rate	(Respiratory) 1952	0.205
Do.	(Respiratory) 1951	0.205
Do.	(Non-respiratory) 19	52 0.087
Do.		51 0.058

See Comparative table of Tuberculosis Statistics for past 10 years on page 16.

No. of cases on register at 31st December, 1952.						
Pulmonary			No	Total		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	cases
85	78	163	24	21	45	208

It will be noted that the number of cases on the register at the 31st December, 1952, is considerably less than at the end of 1951. This reduction is due to a revison of the register which was carried out in conjunction with the Durham County Council and the Chest Clinics. This revision has resulted in the retention of only those cases which may be considered to be active.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS FOR RECENT YEARS.

						16						
EAR.	lary	Total	190	174	198	180	185	187	196	198	198	45
D OF Y	Non-Pulmonary	Female	96	91	100	06	88	06	00	94	95	21
ATEN	Non	Male	94	88	86	06	96	26	101	104	103	24
GISTER	Δ	Total	184	185	217	225	241	259	288	346	366	163
NO. ON REGISTER AT END OF YEAR.	Pulmonary	Female	106	102	116	117	125	136	151	164	165	78
NO.	P	Male	78	83	101	108	116	123	137	182	201	85
	ary	Total	∞	6	ಣ	7	П	ಣ	ro		2	ಣ
	n-Pulmonary	Female	က	10	ಣ	_		67	67		П	63
DEATHS.	Non	Male	õ	4		9	П	Т	ಣ		Н	
Q	.y	Totai	∞	6	∞	15	14	13	6	10	7	7
	Pulmonary	Female	4	7	ಣ	7	9	6	4	8	က	23
		Male	4	2	5	∞	∞	4	5	7	4	5
	ary	Total	15	13	25	10	111	10	11	9	∞	6
	Non-Pulmonary	Female	∞	∞	10	īΟ	4	4	9	ಣ	4	9
NEW CASES	Non	Male	7	70	15	10	7	9	10	က	4	ಣ
NEW	>,	Total	42	36	45	36	32	41	49	22	37	28
	Pulmonary	Female	27	19	21	16	18	25	23	23	∞	16
5	<u> </u>	Male	15	17	24	20	14	16	56	54	59	12
		Vear.	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Number of persons immunised for which records were received during the year ended 31st December, 1952.

Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation.

Total number of children who were given a re-inforcing injection.

Under 1.	1 to 4	5 to 14.	Total.	61
175	93	306	571	V A.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

No action was taken under this Section.

Health Services administered in your area by the Local Health Authority.

Residential Hostel Accommodation.

The County Council provide hostel accommodation for aged, infirm and handicapped persons, but at present it is limited. Application for assistance should be made to the County Medical Officer, Shire Hall, Durham. Tel. No.: Durham 980, Extension 133.

Home Nursing.

A Home Nursing Service is provided by the County Council, and any requests for a district nurse should be made to the nurses in the area or to the Superintendant of the County Nursing Association, Hallgarth House, Hallgarth Street, Durham.

Tel. No.: Durham 1640, Extension 4.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

- (a). Vaccination against smallpox may be obtained free of charge on application to any medical practitioner who has agreed to give service within the National Health Scheme.
- (b). Immunisation against diphtheria may be carried out on application to maternity and child welfare centres or to any general practitioner operating under the National Health Service Act, free of charge.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service.

Names and addresses of the midwives available can be obtained from the child welfare centres or medical practitioners.

Domestic Help.

Domestic helps are provided by the County Council where necessary in cases of sickness, childbirth, infirmity, or other household emergencies. A charge for the service is made in accordance with income scales. Application should be made through the district health visitors or the County Medical Officer of Health, Shire Hall, Durham. Tel. No: Durham 1616.

Health Visitors.

This service is maintained by the County Council, and the health visitor is the connecting link between the home and health activities of the County Council. Details of the health visitors available in the area may be obtained from the County Medical Officer, Shire Hall, Durham. Tel. No.: Durham 980. Ext.: 305.

Ambulance Service.

Ambulance transport may be obtained on application to the nearest control, Telephone—Durham 587. Except in cases of emergency application should be made by medical practitioners, hospitals, midwives or dentists. Ambulances can be booked in advance on the production of a certificate from a medical practitioner certifying the need for transport.

Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.

Facilities are available for the assistance of sick persons in any manner which may be necessary, e.g., the provision of extra nourishment, sick room requisites, invalid chairs, etc. Advice may be obtained on application to the County Medical Officer, Health Department, Shire Hall, Durham. Tel. No: Durham 980, Extension 35. A charge may be made for this service under certain circumstances according to income scale.

Mental Health Service.

A comprehensive scheme is provided by the County Council. Details and assistance can be obtained on application to the County Medical Officer, Shire Hall, Durham. Tel. No.: Durham 980, Extension 237, or to the Duly Authorised Officer. Tel.: Stockton 66911.

Care of Mothers and Young Children.

The County Council maintain maternity and child welfare centres at which ante-natal and post-natal clinics are also held, as shown in the following table. Advice can also be obtained on application to the County Medical Officer, Shire Hall, Durham. Tel. No.: Durham 980. Ext.: 301.

Address of Centre.	Sessions.
CHILTON. Red Cross Station.	Ante-natal Clinic— Alternate Wednesday Afternoons. Child Welfare— Alternate Wednesday mornings.

C	\bigcirc	X	H	\bigcirc	E	

Social & Literary Institute and Village Hall.
Telephone—344.

Ante-natal clinic—
Tuesday mornings weekly
Alternate Tuesday
afternoons.
Child Welfare—
Thursday afternoons
weekly.
Alternate Thursday
mornings.
Birth control & Post Natal
Clinics—Alternate Thursday
mornings.
Ultra Violet Ray Clinics—
Tuesday afternoons weekly
Friday afternoons weekly.

FERRYHILL.

Dean Road.

Ante-natal clinic—
Alternate Fridays.
Child Welfare—
Tuesdays Weekly.
Ultra Violet Ray Clinics—
Monday afternoons weekly
Thursday afternoons weekly

FISHBURN.

Miners' Welfare Hall.

Ante-natal clinic—
Alternate Monday mornings.
Child Welfare—Alternate
Monday afternoons.

SEDGEFIELD.

County Surveyor's Office. Telephone—244.

Ante-natal clinic & Child Welfare— Alternate Tuesdays.

TRIMDON.

Back Peel Avenue, Trimdon Grange. Ante-natal clinic—
Alternate Thursdays.
Child Welfare—
Alternate Thursdays.

Maternity Homes and Hospitals.

These are controlled by the Regional Hospital Board, but applications for admission should be made to the medical officers at the maternity and child welfare centres shown on the previous table.

Accommodation for unmarried mothers is available at maternity homes provided by the Regional Hospital Board, and the Durham Diocesan Moral Welfare Association also maintain homes for unmarried mothers and their babies. Application for admission should be made to the medical officers at the child welfare centres.

Homeless children can be admitted to residential nurseries or cottage homes administered by the County Council of Durham.

Convalescent Home.

The E.F. Peile County Convalescent Home, Shotley Bridge (Tel.: Shotley Bridge 27) is controlled by the County Council of Durham, and admits nursing mothers with their babies and children under five years of age. Applications for admission should be made at the child welfare centres.

Services administered in your area by the Regional Hospital Board.

TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES.

A number of beds are provided at the Sedgefield Isolation Hospital.

There are no chest clinics in the Sedgefield area and patients attend Hartlepool, Stockton, Darlington and Bishop Auckland Chest Clinics.

These clinics are held as follows:-

Bishop Auckland.

Mondays 9-30 a.m. - 1-0 p.m. Both Sexes. Tuesdays 9-30 a.m. - 5-0 p.m. Females. Fridays 9-30 a.m. - 5-0 p.m. Males.

Bowesfield Lane, Stockton.

Wednesday 10-0 a.m. - 12 noon. Both sexes.

Thursday 10-0 a.m. - 12 noon. ,, Thursday 2-0 p.m. - 4-0 p.m. ,, Friday 2-0 p.m. - 4-0 p.m. ,,

Brierton Lane, West Hartlepool.

Monday 10-0 a.m. and 2-0 p.m. Wednesday 2-0 p.m. Children only.

Darlington.

Monday 9-30 a.m. Both sexes. Thursday 9-30 a.m. Males. Friday 9-30 a.m. Females.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

There are no venereal disease clinics in the Sedgefield area.

The most convenient are:-

Stockton and Thornaby Hospital.

Tuesdays 2-0 p.m. - 4-0 p.m. Females. 4-0 p.m. - 7-0 p.m. Males. Fridays 2-0 p.m. - 4-0 p.m. Females. Saturdays 9-0 a.m. - 11-0 a.m. Males.

Hartlepools, Mill House, Stranton.

Wednesday 2-0 p.m. - 4-0 p.m. Females. Thursday 4-30 p.m. - 7-0 p.m. Males.

Durham County Hospital.

Monday 2-0 p.m. Females.

Monday 4-30 p.m. Males.

Thursday 2-0 p.m. Females.

Thursday 4-30 p.m. Males.

Greenbank Road Hospital, Darlington.

 Monday
 2-0 p.m. 4-0 p.m.
 Females.

 Tuesday
 10-0 a.m. 12-0 noon.
 Males.

 Friday
 2-0 p.m. 4-0 p.m.
 Females.

 Friday
 4-0 p.m. 7-0 p.m.
 Males.

General Hospital, Maternity and Consultant Services, Infectious Diseases.

- (a) Full consultant services are provided at Sedgefield General Hospital, Sedgefield Isolation Hospital and Hardwick Hall Maternity Home.
- (b) Clinical sessions are held as under at Sedgefield General Hospital:

Ear, Nose and Throat. Wednesday 2 p.m. (By appointment)

Gynaecological.

Third Tuesday in every month. 2 p.m.

(By appointment)

Medical Monday and Friday at 9.30 a.m.

Tuesday and Friday at 2 p.m.

(By appointment)

Orthopaedic. Monday, Tuesday and Friday at

9-30 a.m. (By appointment)

Surgical. Tuesday at 9-15 a.m.

Friday at 2 p.m. (By appointment)

Beds staffed and available.

Sedgefield General Hospital.	338
Sedgefield Isolation Hospital.	36
Hardwick Hall Maternity Home.	35
Thornley Smallpox Hospital.	24

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Housing.

During the year 258 new Council houses and 35 new private houses were completed and occupied. They were all of the traditional brick type and the situation of the Council houses was as follows:

Parish.	No. of Houses.
Chilton	9
Cornforth	45
Ferryhill	18
Fishburn	103
Sedgefield	48
Trimdons	20
Bishop Middlehar	n 15
	de de commende de series descriveres
	258

80 of the houses built at rishburn were let to miners from Fishburn Colliery thus enabling them to live much nearer their work. Owing to the shortage of building land at Fishburn it was impossible to provide sites there for all the 200 houses which had been allocated for Fishburn miners and therefor the overflow, consisting of 94 houses is to be built on the Trimdon Central Site. During 1952 work was commenced on 82 of these 94 houses.

Redevelopment at Bishop Middleham was continued and by the end of the year the first phase had been completed: 15 houses were erected and occupied.

A redevelopment scheme was inaugurated for Trimdon Colliery to include the demolition of Tank, Chapel, Single and Pringle Streets, which were all in pre-war clearence areas, and their replacement by 26 houses on the same site. A further 8 houses were also to be built in the vicinity of Wall Street. The houses in Tank, Chapel, Pringle and Single Streets were purchased by the Council and 7 of the tenants were re-housed during the year. Demolition of the vacant houses was then commenced.

During the year progress was made with the re-housing of tenants from other pre-war condemned properties and 12 houses were demolished as a result of this action. Apart from the Redevelopment Area there were 39 houses still occupied in pre-war clearance areas or Trimdon Colliery and 6 houses which had been dealt with as individual unfit houses under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936. These orders have now been outstanding for approximately 14 years and I feel that the time is well passed when this black spot should have been eliminated. I suggest that the Council take steps to have this derelict area cleared out in the very near future.

In the Northern part of your district notices were issued requiring the demolition of 48 houses, 29 of these being at West Cornforth, 11 at Ferryhill and 8 at Chilton Branch Cottages. In the latter case an undertaking from the owners was accepted that they be not again let after present tenants leave. Good progress has been made with the clearing of houses at Moor Street and Balaclava Street, West Cornforth. Some demolitions are being delayed to avoid damage to occupied houses.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal.

Sewage Disposal Works are situated in various parts of the district to ensure that all townships are drained and sewered. The works usually comprise detritus precipitation and humus tanks followed by filter beds and land irrigation.

A number of improvements have been made to the works in the district including the erection of humus tanks at Windlestone and the purchase of additional land there for irrigation purposes.

At Sedgefield a new detritus tank has been installed and the screening chamber and storm water weirs have been replaced.

The Northside Sewage Works at Ferryhill have been severely damaged by mining subsidence, but the Surveyor has arranged for temporary repairs to be carried out so that the sewage is still receiving proper treatment.

Sanitary Conversions.

During 1952, 11 ash closets, etc., were converted to the water carriage system.

The following table shows the total number of closets in the district at 31st December, 1952.

	Water Closets.	Ash-closets & Privies.
Ferryhill	3692	25
Chilton	1850	17
Trimdon	1465	96
Cornforth	1508	33
Bishop Middleham	399	26
Sedgefield (incl. Hosp	itals) 1256	51
Fishburn	744	28
Mainsforth	78	12
Remainder of district	277	223
including Aycliffe	school	
	11141	420

In 1930 the number of ash-closets and privies in the area was 5,771, now the number has been reduced to 420. Of these remaining privies and ashclosets the majority are attached to houses that have been condemned, and to outlying farms.

Public Cleansing.

Retuse collection is carried out in almost every part of the district and properly constructed vehicles are used for this purpose. Twice weekly collections are made for approximately 75% of the houses and the others are collected once per week. In all cases the refuse collected is disposed of by means of controlled tipping, and during the summer of 1952, almost all the vehicles were directed to a site at Bishop Middleham where land recovery was carried out. During the winter, six disused quarries in the district are used for controlled tipping, these quarries are under the direct control of the Council.

Owing to the demolition of houses at Trimdon Colliery and Trimdon Grange, the amount of refuse to be collected in these townships was reduced, and therefore the wagon serving Trimdon Colliery and Trimdon Grange now collects a certain amount of refuse from part of Trimdon Village. The remainder of the refuse at Trimdon Village is collected by the Fishburn wagon.

A fleet of seven Karrier Bantams and one Karrier CK3 refuse collecting vehicles is used for this purpose and the following table shows the district served by each of the vehicles.

Vehicle.	District.
Karrier Bantam No. 1	Portion of Ferryhill and Chilton Lane.
Karrier Bantam No. 2 } Karrier CK 3 No. 7	Remainder of Ferryhill not covered by No. 1, and Dean Bank.
Karrier Bantam No. 3	Fishburn and Trimdon Village (part).
Karrier Bantam No. 4	Chilton Buildings, Windlestone portion of Woodham Parish, and Chilton Lane Council houses.
Karrier Bantam No. 5	Cornforth.

Karrier Bantam No. 6 Trimdon Grange & Trimdon Colliery. plus part of Trimdon Village.

Karrier Bantam No. 8 Sedgefield, Bradbury, Mordon, Stillington, Bishop Middleham and Mainsforth.

The cleansing of streets is carried out in conjuction with the County Council.

Salvage Collections.

These collections are chiefly made during the collection of refuse. The quantities of salvage sold during the year were as follows:

PAPER. RAGS. 71 tons $7\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. Weight Nil. £833-3-7d. Value In 1951 the quantities were: PAPER. RAGS. 101 tons $9\frac{3}{4}$ cwts. Weight 11 cwts. £1,349-4-6d. £23-2-0d. Value

Comparison of the above figures shows a decrease in the amount of waste paper collected.

Summary of work done in the Sanitary Inspector's Department during the year 1952.

Public Health Acts.		Number of Informal Written Notices by Inspectors.	Number of Formal Notices by Order of Authority.	Number of Nuisances abated after Notice.
Dwelling houses:		•	v	
Foul conditions	81 OF 8	2	_	2
Structural Defects		405	1	364
Overcrowding		4	onime.	4
Lodging houses				_
Dairies and Milkshops		5		4
Bakehouses	6- 60 Di	2		2
Slaughterhouses		except the second		_
Ashpits and Privies	41 th sr	16		16
Deposits of Refuse and				
Manure		11	_	11
Water Closets		75		74
Defective Yard Paving	* * *	3	-	2
House Drainage		107	_	106
Water Supply		10	_	10
Pigsties	* * *	5	_	5
Animals Improperly kept				_
Other Nuisances, etc.		14	650	14
Totals	0 0 0	659	1	614

WATER SUPPLIES.

Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act 1945.

After a standstill of approximately a year and five months the laying of further pipe lines under the above mentioned scheme was recommenced in June, 1952. During the period from June to December 31st, 1952, the following pipe lines were laid:

- Road junction near Hope House, Mordon Parish to Bishopton Crossings, Stillington Parish. Bog Hall, Merton Grange and the houses at Stillington Crossings were connected to this pipe line. These houses had previously been recieving a piped water supply from the Durham County Water Board via the pipe running alongside the Ferryhill to Stillington Branch of British Railways.
- Sedgefield to Beacon Hill Farm. Up to 31st December, 1952, only one house was connected to this new pipe line. This house previously had no piped water supply.
- Fishburn to the Three Horse Shoes and up Salters Lane. This section was completed and five dwellings and farms were added to the list of premises having a piped supply.

The first two pipe lines were laid by this Council but in the Salters Lane section the work was carried out by the Durham County Water Board.

In addition to the above Howle Hope, Sedgefield, acquire a piped water supply and discarded its well supply and a piped supply was also installed to two cottages and a farm house at Heworth in the Parish of Preston-le-Skerne.

The undermentioned table shows the number of houses in the various parishes where the water supply is obtained by water mains direct to the houses or by means of standpipes and also the estim-

ated population served.								
Parish	No. of houses with direct pipe supply	Estimated population obtaining water as aforesaid	No. of houses with stand-pipe supply	Estimated population obtaining water from stand-pipe supplies				
Bishop Middleham	345	1,173						
Bradbury	19	146	8	27				
Butterwick	1	4						
Chilton	1 004	6,133						
Cornforth	1 260	4,624						
Elstob	11	37		-				
Embleton	1	3						
Ferryhill	3,150	10,710						
Fishburn	7.17	2,540	1	3				
Foxton and Shotton	1	5		gam.				
Mainsforth	76	258	***					
Preston-le-Skerne	18	61						
Mordon	43	146		—				
Sedgefield	743	2,526	2	5				
		(excluding patients in Winterton H.)						
Stillington	43	146						
Trimdon	1,342	4,562	52	176				
Woodham (excluding Aycliffe Ap-								
proved School	34	115						
Windlestone	31	105	5	16				

The majority of the premises in this district are supplied with water by the Durham County Water Board but the Township of Stillington is served by the Tees Valley Water Board.

A piped supply of water, originally owned by the London and North Eastern Railway Company, and owned since 1947 by the Durham County Water Board, serves several houses at Sedgefield Station in the Bradbury Parish.

Certain parts of the Woodham Parish receive water from a main which runs from Bradbury to Aycliffe but the remainder of the Parish of Woodham and the main part of Windlestone Parish are supplied per meter on a privately owned pipe-line with water supplied by Durham County Water Board. In the more outlying dwellings wells and springs form the supply.

Complaints and Reports as to Water Supplies in General

Following a number of complaints concerning the water, a series of samples was taken and during the period February—December, 1952, 101 samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratories and 3 to the Public Analyst. A table showing the results of these samples is given on pages 27-31 inchasive.

The Ministry of Health, the County Medical Officer of Health and the Durham County Water Board were kept informed of all these results. Although there was a slight improvement in the quality of the water at the end of October, this was not maintained and it was necessary to advise consumers to boil their water. Notices to this effect were published in the Press in October and December.

The unsatisfactory state of the water was at first attributed to the low level of the storage reservoir and later to the fact that the water derived from Mainsforth Colliery contained a very high percentage of solids in suspension, but further sampling seemed to contradict this theory and throw suspicion on the Ferryhill Reservoir and/or the service mains. In December, 1952, the Ferryhill Reservoir was emptied and cleaned and a temporary improvement in the samples was noted.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION REPORTS OF WATER SAMPLES FROM PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY

	Date	Place of Sampling	Presumptive Coli.	Faecal Coli.	Laboratory Remarks
1	1	T	-		
	0/7/	lap in scullery—10, Grange Terr., Trimdon Grange.			
\odot	3/5	Tap in Ward 16, Sedgefield Gen. Hospital.	-]
30	/3/5	Kitchen Tap, Ward 1, Sedgefield Gen. Hospital.	ಣ	1	
7	() () ()	Storage tank above Ward 7, Gen. Hosp., Sedgefield.	1	1	
120) (C) (C)	Tan_Ward 7. General Hospital. Sedgefield.		1	-
) C		Canteen tan General Hospital Sedgefield			1
) [) v. (v. /v. /v. /v. /v. /v. /v. /v. /v. /v. /	Tap in Sister's Room. Ward 5. General Hospital.		1	
-		Sedgefield			
ø	6/2/2/2	Kitchen emergency supply tan General Hospital		Ì	
O		Sadoafiald			
		· nromognon			
ರಾ	3/6/52	Tap in shop—Durham County Mental Hospital,	1		
		Winterton.			
	/9/	Tap in kitchen—8, Highland Terrace, Ferryhill.		1	aments.
	/9/	ap	13	ಣ	manuary .
	/9/	ap	1	1	
	/9/8	ap	25	2	
	/9/8		8	1	1
	/9/8	ap	13	က	
	1/7/	ap i	ಣ		-
	1/7/	ap	ಣ	ന	
	1/2/	ap-	2	-	
	1/8/	ap	11	2	
	1/8/	ap	25	∞	
21	25/9/52	ap	13	70	Class 4. Unsatisfactory. Evidence
	-	frimdon Colliery.			of Faecal contamination.

Sin Application	Date	Place of Sampling	Presumptive Coli.	Faecal Coli.	Laboratory Remarks
22	25/9/52	Tap—Durham County School Kitchen, Fishburn.	11	ಞ	Class 4. Unsatisfactory. Evidence of Faecal contamination.
23	25/9/52	Tap—Council Offices, Sedgefield.	20		Class 3. Suspicious. Evidence of faecal contamination.
24	1/10/52	Tap—at No. 14, Commercial Street, Trimdon Colliery.	06	50	Class 4. Unsatisfactory. This is evidence of serious faecal con-
					\geqslant
25	1/10/52	Tap—School Kitchens, Fishburn.	17	17	Class 4. Unsatisfactory. This is evidence of faecal contamination
					adequate chlorina
26	1/10/52	Tap—Council Offices, Sedgefield.	06	50	Class 4. Unsatisfactory. This is evidence of serious faecal con-
					tamination combined with in-
					adequate chlorination.
27	0	Tap—Mainsforth Colliery.	Less than 1.	-	Class 1. Satisfactory.
28	/10/		35	8	4.
29	/10/		25	∞	Class 4. Unsatisfactory.
) (iii	$\frac{10}{10}$		180 +	20	Class 4. Unsatisfactory.
9 60	$\frac{10}{10}$		30	18	Class 4. Unsatisfactory.
3.50			20	7	Class 4. Unsatisfactory.
1 or	10/		35	35	Class 4. Unsatisfactory.
ر ا ا	/10/		20	20	Class 4. Unsatisfactory.
) S.	/10/		06	06	Class 4. Unsatisfactory.
98	$\frac{10}{10}$		20	11	Class 4. Unsatisfactory.
32 (2	13/10/52	Tap. 3. Commercial Street, Trimdon Colliery.		Less than 1.	Class 2. Unsatisfactory for chlor-
· >					inated water.

	Date	Place of Sampling	Presumptive Coli.	Faecal Coli.	Laboratory Remarks
88	13/10/52	Tap—14, Commercial Street, Trimdon Colliery.	67	I	Class 2. Unsatisfactory for chlor- insted water
59	13/10/52 $13/10/52$	Tap—Fishburn Central School. Tap—Council Offices, Sedgefield.	11 3	Less than 1. Less than 1.	Q
4444444460 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	15/10/52 15/10/52 15/10/52 15/10/52 20/10/52 20/10/52 20/10/52 20/10/52 22/10/52 22/10/52 22/10/52 22/10/52	Tap—School Kitchen, Fishburn. Tap—Kitchen at Sedgefield General Hospital. Tap—14, Commercial Street, Trimdon Colliery. Tap—3, Commercial Street, Trimdon Colliery. Pump—Mainsforth Colliery. Tap—Blue House Yard, Ferryhill. 4, Shelley Terrace, Windlestone. Tap—21, Commercial Street, Ferryhill. Tap—20, Stobbs Cross Road, West Cornforth. Tap—in scullery, 14, Commercial Street, Trimdon Colliery. Tap—in food room, 21, Front Street, Fishburn. Tap—water Board Plant, Mainsforth. Tap—Council Offices, Sedgefield. Tap—Council Offices, Sedgefield. Tap—School Kitchen, Fishburn. Tap—Tulip's Shop, Trimdon Grange. Tap—Central Schools Kitchen, Fishburn.	1 1 3 3 3 1 Less than 1. 2	Less than 1. Less than 1. 1 1 1 Less than 1. — Less than 1.	water. Class 2. Class 2. Class 2. Class 3. Class 3. Class 2. Class 1. Class 1. Class 1. Class 1. Class 2. Class 1. Class 2. Class 1. Class 2.
ರ್	7/10/5	lap—in Cloakroom, Council Offices, Sedgefield.	ĵ.	Less than 1.	Class 3.

Laboratory Remarks	Class 3. Class 3. Class 3. Class 3. Class 1. Class 1. Class 3. Class 3. Class 3. Class 3. Class 3. Class 4. Class 1. Class 2. Class 2. Class 2. Class 2. Class 2. Class 3. Class 2. Class 3. Class 3. Class 3. Class 3. Class 4. Class 4. Class 4. Class 4. Class 4.
Faecal Coli.	Less than 1.
Presumptive Coli.	5 Less than 1. 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Place of Sampling	Tap—4, Shelley Terrace, Chilton Buildings. Tap—Blue House Yard, Ferryhill. Tap—21, Coronation Terrace, West Cornforth. Tap—at No. 14, Commercial Street, Trimdon Colliery. Tap—at No. 14, Commercial Street, Trimdon Colliery. Tap—3, Commercial Street, Trimdon Colliery. Tap—School Kitchen at Fishburn. Tap—Cloakroom, Council Offices, Sedgefield. Tap—Cloakroom, Council Offices, Sedgefield. Tap—Central Schools Kitchen, Fishburn. Tap—Choakroom, Council Offices, Sedgefield. Tap—26, New Road Terrace, West Cornforth. Tap—26, New Road Terrace, West Cornforth. Tap—Choakroom, Council Offices, Sedgefield. Tap—Cloakroom, Sedgefield.
Date	60 27/10/52 62 27/10/52 63 30/10/52 64 30/10/52 65 30/10/52 65 5/11/52 67 5/11/52 71 17/11/52 72 17/11/52 73 17/11/52 74 20/11/52 75 20/11/52 77 20/11/52 78 25/11/52 80 25/11/52 81 3/12/52 83 3/12/52 84 9/12/52

42	
Laboratory Remarks	Class 4. Class 4. Class 3. Class 3. Class 4. Class 3. Class 2. Class 2. Class 2. Class 2. Class 3. Class 1. Class 1. Class 1. Class 1. Class 1.
Faecal Coli.	25 13 Less than 1. ———————————————————————————————————
Presumptive Coli.	25 17 3 17 7 1 1 2 2 3 1 5 Less than 1. Less than 1. Less than 1. Less than 1. Less than 1. Less than 1.
Place of Sampling	Tap—14, Commercial Street, Trimdon Colliery. Tap—Central Schools Kitchen, Fishburn. Tap—Cloakroom, Council Offices, Sedgefield. Tap—14, Vicarage Road, West Cornforth. Tap—Central Kitchen, Fishburn. Cistern—Central Kitchen, Fishburn. Tap—14, Commercial Street, Trimdon Colliery. Tap—School Kitchen, Fishburn. Cistern—School Kitchen, Fishburn. Tap—14, Commercial Street, Trimdon Colliery. Tap—14, Commercial Street, Trimdon Colliery. Tap—Council Offices, Sedgefield. Reservoir—Ferryhill. Open Standpipe—Ferryhill Station. Reservoir—Ferryhill.
Date	87 9/12/52 88 9/12/52 89 9/12/52 90 15/12/52 91 15/12/52 92 15/12/52 94 15/12/52 95 30/12/52 96 30/12/52 97 30/12/52 98 30/12/52 99 30/12/52 100 30/12/52

Results of Chemical Examination of Water Supplies

Sample of Water from Trimdon Clinic taken on 17th April, 1952

					Parts	per 100,000		
Chlorine as Chlorides	• • •	• • •			• • •	5.8500		
Nitrogen as Nitrates		• • •	• • •			0.0805		
Ammonia			• • •			0.0022		
Albuminoid Ammonia			• • •	• • •		0.0124		
Oxygen Absorption	• • •		• • •		• • •	0.1068		
Injurious Metals			• • •			None		
Total solid matter dried	@ 100)°C	• • •			38.0000		
pH value of Sample		• • •	• • •			7.5		
Temporary Hardness			• • •		7	7.0 Degrees		
Permanent Hardness	•.••		• • •		€	3.1 ,,		
Colour of sample on Hazen Scale—15.								
Appearance of sample in 2 foot tube—Very Cloudy.								
Odour when heated to 50°C—None.								

Microscopical Examination

A considerable deposit of earthy matter and hydrated ferric oxide.

Traces of vegetable debris present, also a few micro-organisms.

Sample of Water from tap in kitchen, 14, Commercial Street, Trimdon Colliery, taken 1.15 p.m. 6th October, 1952.

					Parts r	per 100,000		
Chlorine as Chlorides	• • •	• • •	• • •			4.9500		
Nitrogen as Nitrates						0.0675		
Ammonia	• • •		• • •			0.0046		
Albuminoid Ammonia			• • •			0.0087		
Oxygen Absorption						0.2400		
Injurious Metals		• • •	• • •		• • •	None		
Total Solid Matter dried	d @ 10	00°C				35.0000		
pH value of Sample	• • •					7.5		
Temporary Hardness			• • •		5	.8 Degrees		
Permanent Hardness					1	.8 ,,		
Colour of Sample on Hazen Scale—29.								
Appearance of Sample	in 2 fo	ot tube	-Not	Clear	•			
Odour when heated to 5	0°C1	None.						

Microscopical Examination

Noticeable deposit, earthy matter, some vegetable debris, one or two fungus growths and a few micro-organisms.

Sample of Durham County Water Board Drinking Water taken from tap at Central Kitchen, Fishburn, at 1.40 p.m., 6th October, 1952

					Parts 1	per 100,000		
Chlorine as Chlorides					• • • •	5.3500		
Nitrogen as Nitrates		• • •				0.0411		
Ammonia						0.0028		
Albuminoid Ammonia						0.0051		
Oxygen Absorption						0.1876		
Injurious Metals			• • •			None		
Total Solid Matter dried	1 @ 10	$0^{\circ}C$				41.0000		
pH value of Sample						7.5		
Temporary Hardness					3	3.2 Degrees		
Permanent Hardness					6	3.4 ,,		
Colour of Sample on Hazen Scale—21.								
Appearance of Sample in 2 foot tube—Not Clear.								
Odour when heated to 5	0°C-1	Vone.						

Microscopical Examination

Small deposit, earthy matter, vegetable debris and some micro-organisms.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

In your district there are 205 shops, 52 public houses, 11 clubs, 4 bakehouses, 6 colliery canteens and 2 central school kitchens.

Details of the types of the food shops are given in the attached table:

Township.	Grocer and General Dealer.	Baker and Confec tioner.	Butchers	Ice-Cream Snack Bars.	Fish businesses	Green- grocery.
Bishop Middleham	4		1			Minimum
Chilton	12	1	3	Managara age	4	1
Cornforth	. 18	2	4	1	4	100-1000-1
Ferryhill	51	8	12	1	11	
Fishburn	10	syridining q	2	1	3	1
Mordon	1			_		60 for replacement
Sedgefield	8	3	3	1	4	Manageria ngo
Trimdon Colliery	6	Minimpud-ngs	1		2	1
Trimdon Grange	6	1	1	1	2	
Trimdon Village	6	_	2	_	1	1 -
Total	122	15	29	5	31	3

106 of the above premises are of the house and shop type and there are 98 businesses run by the family without outside assistance.

It will be realised that in a district where the staffs employed in the food shops are small, a series of organised lectures to food handlers would meet with little support and therefore education is limited to discussions with the staffs when the premises are inspected. Frequent visits are paid to the shops, not only for the purpose of inspection, but also to inspect food considered to be unfit for human consumption. I am glad to report that a close liason exists between the inspectors and the persons in charge of the premises which results in the voluntary surrender of any doubtful foodstuffs.

With very few exeptions, all the food shops have running water laid on, and in most cases arrangements are made for a supply ofhot water to be available. In some instances considerable difficulty is experienced in obtaining an adequate supply of running hot water as the law on this point is quite weak and many dealers contend that if a fireplace and a kettle are available, water can be heated if necessary. This is far from satisfactory from a food handling point of view and if it were possible to demand a constant supply of running hot water a higher standard of cleanliness could be obtained.

Apart from the Mental Hospital, which obtains some of its meat from its own private slaughterhouse, all butchers in this district obtain their supplies from a Ministry of Food Centre in Stockton. The animals are slaughtered under Ministry of Food arrangements and the meat is inspected by the staff of Stockton Borough Council. Upon invitation your own inspectors visit the private slaughterhouse at the Mental Hospital and inspect the animals slaughtered for human consumption.

During the year 224 certificates were issued against 112 stones of food found to be unfit for human consumption.

FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS.

Total number of outl	oreaks	• • •	• • •	2
Number of cases		• • •		2
Number of deaths	• • •	• • •		Nil.
Organisms or other ag number of outbreaks				Both S. Typhi- murium.
Foods involved, with associated with each	0 1			Not known.

Milk Supplies.

In this area the bulk of the milk used is obtained either from the Milk Marketing Board's plant at Langley Bridge, Durham, or from Co-operative Societies. Most of the Milk consumed is either pasteurised or tuberculin tested, being delivered to the customer in sealed bottles.

There are 33 distributors registered with this authority for the sale of milk. The following table indicates the number of licences issued for the sale of designated milk for 1952.

Dealers' Licences authorising the use of the Special Designation 'Pasteurised' = 27,

Dealers' Licences authorising the use of the Special Designation 'Sterilised' = 6.

Dealers' Licences authorising the use of the Special Designation 'Tuberculin Tested' = 20.

Supplementary Licences authorising the use of the Special Designation 'Pasteurised'=1.

Supplementary Licences authorising the use of the Special Designation 'Tuberculin Tested'=2.

Rodent Control.

The two maintenance treatments of sewers show a greatly reduced number of rats in the sewers. A number of districts have shown no takes of bait, and in others only one or two branches of sewers show any takes.

Sewage works infestations show the usual rise and fall of the number of rats.

Refuse tips have a big reduction in the size of the infestations.

The summary of the treatments of sewers, sewage works and refuse tips is as follows:-

Sewers.

The total number of manholes is 1364.

The total number of manholes baited is 1356.

Takes of	bait in manholes:		Poison bait:	
	Complete	182	Complete	47
	Partial	175	Partial	184
	Total	357	Total	231

Amount of poison bait taken, in ozs. 263. Estimated number of rats destoyed 657.

Sewage Works.

Baiting points laid, including intermediate treatments, 794.

(1 02	z. per j	point.)	
Takes of bait,		Poison bait,	
Complete	618	Complete	261
Partial		Partial	
Total	653	Total	367

Amount of poison bait taken, in ozs. 314. Estimated number of rats destroyed 785.

Refuse Tips.

Baiting points laid, including intermediate treatments, 334. (1 oz. per point).

Takes of bait,		Poison bait takes,	
Complete	255	Complete	94
Partial	14	Partial	30
Total	269	Total	124

Amount of poison bait taken, in ozs. 109. Estimated number of rats destroyed 272.

Total amount of poison bait taken and number of rats destroyed:-

Poison l	bait taken.	Rats destroyed.
Sewers	263 ozs.	657
Sewage Works	314 ,,	785
Refuse Tips	109 ,,	272
Other Surface Infestations	60 ,,	150
	746 ozs.	1,864

In addition to the above, surface treatments were carried out at the General Hospital, Aycliffe Approved School, and at various business premises. In all, 19 premises other than dwelling houses, were treated and in some cases two or three treatments were necessary in order to clear the infestation.

Complaints of infestations of rats and mice were received from 48 occupiers of dwellinghouses and the appropriate treatment was carried out in each case.

Factories Act, 1937.
Particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937. Part 1 of the Act.

Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to health.

	$\frac{1}{\text{M/c}}$				Number of				M/e		
Premises	line No.				er Inspect		et- Written		Occup'rs		ine Vo.
(1)	(2)				ions (4)			spr	prosec'd (6)		(7)
(1)	(2)		(3)				(0)				(7)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	1		12		.8					1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2		47		57		2	2			2
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	3	8			8 -					3	
,			0 ==					_			
Total			67 83 2 —						-7		
Particulars	M/c line No.		defects Found Rer ie		of cases in was were found med-Refered ToH.M.		und ——— Referre H.M.¦By	d	No. of cases in which prosecutions were in-		M /c line No.
(1)	(2)	((4)	spe	ctorspe				(8)
Want of cleanliness (S.1.) Overcrowding (S.2.) Unreasonable	4 5	-			_						4 5
temperature (S.3.) Inadequate venti-	6	-		-	_	_	-				6
lation (S.4.)	1	-		-		_	_	_			7
of floors (S.6.) Sanitary Conven-	8	_	_				- .				8
iences (S.7.) (a) Insufficient	1		2		2	2 —					9
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10		1		1			1 -			10
(c) Not separate for sexes 11 Other offences ag-		-				_	-				11
ainst the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)						_					12
			0		0						
TOTAL			3		3		- 1	1			









